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MONTANA
EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS
Research & Analysis Bureau ■ Department of Labor & Industry ■ 3rd Quarter 2001 ■ Vol. 31, No. 3

Census 2000: questions and answers

contributed by Pam Harris, Program Officer, Census and Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce

When can I receive data from Census 2000 that will show me the population and racial characteristics of groups of blocks in my city?

The requested data is contained in the Redistricting Data File (Public Law 94-171), which is available on:

- Montana Census and Economic Information Center's (CEIC) website at http://ceic.commerce.state.mt.us/C2000/PL2000/index.htm
- Census Bureau's FactFinder website at http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/BasicFactsServlet
- CD-ROM (available at no charge from CEIC)

The PL94-171 data enables states to redraw congressional and legislative boundaries based on population changes. It was the first file released and America's first look at Census 2000 results for communities and the local racial/ethnic demographic makeup of these areas.

The data items included in the redistricting data are: the total population, Hispanic/Latino origin, race, and voting age population (age 18 years and over). The various levels of geography for which data are available are: states, counties, census defined county subdivisions, places (incorporated communities and census designated places-CDPs), census tracts, census block groups, and census blocks.

When will the educational attainment data, labor force data and income information be available from Census 2000?

When the Census Bureau conducts a census, two questionnaires are used to gather the information: a short form questionnaire and a long form questionnaire. Only seven questions were asked on the short form: name, sex, age, relationship, Hispanic/Latino, race, and whether you own or rent your home. These are referred to as 100-percent data items.

The long form contained all the questions asked on the short form plus 27 more, for a total of 34 subjects. Both the Census 2000 short form and long form can be viewed on the Census Bureau's website at http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/infoquest.html.

Examples of some of the population and housing items on the long form are: labor force status (current), place of work and journey to work, work status last year, industry, occupation and class of worker, school enrollment and educational attainment, poverty and income. These are referred to as sample data items.

All Census 2000 products are contained in five data sets:

- PL 94-171— *available now.* Redistricting data includes total population, age 18 years and over, race, Hispanic or Latino origin.
- SF1 (Summary File 1, short form or 100-percent data)—*available now.* Includes age groups, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino origin, household relationship and whether a residence is owned or rented.
- SF2 (Summary File 2, short form or 100-percent data)—*available November 2001-February 2002.* Population and housing characteristics from SF1 with detailed race and Hispanic or Latino categories, and American Indian and Alaska Native tribes.

(Continued on next page)

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- SF3 (Summary File 3, long form or sample data)—*available June-September 2002.* Socioeconomic data includes ancestry, income, poverty, education, labor force, etc.
- SF4 (Summary File 4, long form or sample data)—*available fall 2002/winter 2003.* Population and housing characteristics from SF3 with detailed race and Hispanic or Latino categories, American Indian and Alaska Native tribes, and ancestry groups.

What are the major changes in the way in which racial and ethnic information was captured and reported in Census 2000 compared to the 1990 Census?

The major difference was that for Census 2000 people could select more than one race. Also, the American Indian and Alaska Native identifiers in the 1990 census were combined into a single identifier in Census 2000. American Indians and Alaska Natives could report more than one tribe; the Hispanic/Latino question was asked before the race question; and the Asian and Pacific Islander category was split into two categories—Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.

What are the implications of these changes? Census 2000 gives us more and improved information on racial and ethnic diversity. But this also means that Census 2000 race information is *not directly comparable* with data from 1990 and previous censuses. The Census 2000 OMB (Office of Management and Budget) race categories are: American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, White; and Some other Race. Hispanic/Latino origin is an ethnic characteristic rather than a race, and PEOPLE OF HISPANIC/LATINO ORIGIN CAN BE OF ANY RACE.

How is race and ethnicity shown in Census 2000 data tables? In some tabulations, race data is shown for all 63 categories. In other tabulations, race is collapsed and shown as:

- race *alone* categories
- a *two or more races* category
- race *alone or in combination* with one or more race categories

What kind of disability data will be available from Census 2000 and when?

The disability question for Census 2000 was revised and expanded from the disability question asked in 1990. For Census 2000, the disability question includes:

- vision and hearing impairment
- mobility limitation
- learning or remembering
- getting around the house
- getting around outside
- working

The disability question was asked on the long form or sample questionnaire so the data will be available when SF3 is released in the spring of 2002.

Where can I find the age distribution data from Census 2000 for my county?

Age distribution for counties is available now from both the Census 2000 Summary File (SF1) demographic profiles and the SF1 detailed profiles. The demographic profiles are one-page summaries and the detailed profiles are 34 pages long. Both sets of profiles are from the short or 100-percent questionnaire. These profiles can be found on the Montana Census and Economic Information Center's (CEIC) website at http://ceic.commerce.state.mt.us/C2000/SF12000/index.htm.

The 296 tables for all levels of geography can be found on the Census Bureau's FactFinder website at http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/sfl.html. (Scroll down to the bottom of the page and click on "detailed tables.") SF1 data will be released on a CD by late 2001.

MONTANA
EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS

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We will do our best to provide information in accessible format, on request, in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

What are the various formats in which Census data will be available and is there a charge for the data?

Census products are available from both the Census Bureau and the Montana Census and Economic Information Center (CEIC), though not all products will be available from CEIC.

- Internet
  - All data will be released first on the Census Bureau's website, American FactFinder.
  - CEIC will also have the majority of the data on its website along with mapping capabilities.
- CD-ROMs/DVD: All of the data will be available in this easy-to-use format. Windows 95 (or higher) and NT users. Software will be available on the CDs/DVD.
- Printed reports
  - limited number of reports issued (three volumes per state)
  - limited detail (to the place level) for both subject and geography

There is no charge for accessing data on the Internet. There will be a charge for CD-ROMs/DVDs and printed reports from the Census Bureau, however, depending on the specific CD, there may not be a charge for a copy from CEIC.

- Cost information can be found on the Census Bureau's website at http://www.census.gov/mp/www/censtore.html.
- Contact CEIC at ceic@state.mt.us or 406-444-2896 for information on which Montana census products might be available at no charge.

Persons wanting more information about any Census data for Montana or other states can:

- visit CEIC's website at http://ceic.commerce.state.mt.us
- visit the Census Bureau's website at http://www.census.gov
- contact CEIC staff at 406-444-2896. ■

Percent of people in poverty
3-year average (1998-2000)

	Percent		Percent
United States*	***11.9%***		
Alabama	14.6%	*Montana*	*16.0%*
Alaska	8.3%	Nebraska	10.6%
Arizona*	13.6%	Nevada	10.0%
Arkansas	15.8%	New Hampshire*	7.4%
California*	14.0%	New Jersey	8.1%
Colorado	8.5%	New Mexico	19.3%
Connecticut	7.6%	New York*	14.7%
Delaware	9.8%	North Carolina	13.2%
Florida*	12.1%	North Dakota*	12.7%
Georgia	12.6%	Ohio	11.1%
Hawaii	10.5%	Oklahoma	14.1%
Idaho	13.3%	Oregon	12.8%
Illinois	10.5%	Pennsylvania	9.9%
Indiana	8.2%	Rhode Island	10.0%
Iowa	7.9%	South Carolina	11.9%
Kansas	10.4%	South Dakota	9.3%
Kentucky	12.5%	Tennessee	13.3%
Louisiana	18.6%	Texas	14.9%
Maine	9.8%	Utah	8.1%
Maryland	7.3%	Vermont	10.1%
Massachusetts	10.2%	Virginia	8.1%
Michigan	10.2%	Washington	9.4%
Minnesota*	7.8%	West Virginia	15.8%
Mississippi*	15.5%	Wisconsin	8.6%
Missouri	9.7%	Wyoming	11.0%

*Percent of people in poverty declined for these states and the U.S., 1998-2000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Current Population Survey; March 1999, 2000 and 2001.

Economic highlights and employment outlook

Montana's **Civilian Labor Force** averaged 478,100 the third quarter of 2001—up 400 over the quarter, but down 7,700 over the year.

Employment

The number of Montanans **employed** during the quarter averaged 460,600—3,700 more than the previous quarter, but about 4,900 fewer than the third quarter of 2000.

Quarterly Employment Trends

Quarter	MONTANA Montana Civilian Labor	Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (Montana)	UNITED STATES Unemployment Rate (U.S.)
2001 - 3rd	478,100	460,600	17,500	3.7%	4.8%
2001 - 2nd	477,700	456,900	20,800	4.3%	4.4%
2001 - 1st	470,800	444,700	26,100	5.5%	4.6%
2000 - 4th	475,100	453,100	22,000	4.6%	3.7%
2000 - 3rd	485,800	465,500	20,300	4.2%	4.0%

*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 2001 Benchmark (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Unemployment

The number of Montanans **unemployed** during the quarter averaged 17,500—down 3,300 over the quarter, and down 2,800 over the year.

The average **unemployment rate** for the quarter was 3.7 percent—down 0.6 percent over the quarter, and down 0.5 percent over the year. ■

Wage and salary jobs by industry sectors

(NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.)

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Montana averaged 401,500 jobs for third quarter 2001—up 5,400 jobs over the quarter, and up 5,900 jobs over the year.

MINING averaged 5,600 jobs—up about 200 jobs over the quarter, and up about 500 jobs over the year, primarily in **metal mining** (other than gold, silver or copper), and **oil & gas extraction**.

CONSTRUCTION averaged 23,000 jobs—up about 2,100 jobs over the quarter, and up about 1,000 jobs over the year. Most of the over-the-year growth was in **special trade construction**.

MANUFACTURING averaged 23,800 jobs—up about 200 jobs over the quarter, but down about 1,200 jobs over the year. Much of the over-the-year job decline was in **primary metals manufacturing** and **other durable goods**.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES (TCU) averaged 22,600 jobs—up about 300 over the quarter and up about 200 over the year.

TRADE jobs averaged 106,900 jobs—up about 3,400 jobs over the quarter, and up about 900 jobs over the year. **Eating & drinking places** was up about 1,900 jobs over the quarter, and about 400 jobs over the year. **Food stores** was down about 400 jobs over the year.

FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE (FIRE) averaged 18,600 jobs for the quarter—up about 200 jobs over the quarter, and up about 500 jobs over the year. Most of the over-the-year increase was in **depository institutions**.

SERVICES averaged 124,400 jobs—up approximately 3,600 jobs over-the-quarter, and up about 4,200 over the year. The largest over-the-quarter and over-the-year increases came in **business services**.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT averaged 76,600 jobs—down about 4,600 jobs over the quarter, and down about 200 jobs over the year. Public education jobs were down over the quarter because of the summer school year break.

Average weekly hours and earnings

Average weekly earnings for production workers averaged $401.47 for third quarter 2001—up $9.92 over the quarter, and up $18.55 over the year.

Average weekly hours averaged 32.8—up six-tenths of an hour over the quarter, and up one-tenth of an hour over the year.

Average hourly earnings averaged $12.24 for the quarter—up 8 cents over the quarter, and up 53 cents over the year. ■

Industry news from around the state

(Gathered primarily from state newspaper reports)

Agriculture

➪**A cooperative formed by sugar beet growers** in four states has purchased Western Sugar Co., which has six refineries in the United States, including one in Billings. Western Sugar was put up for sale when its parent company, British sugar giant Tate & Lyle, decided to divest itself of its U.S. sugar interests. In addition to the Billings beet refinery plant, Western Sugar has one plant in Wyoming, two in Colorado and two in Nebraska. Its corporate office is in Denver.

➪**The grain and foods division** of Minnesota-based CHS Cooperatives, Harvest States, has withdrawn its offer to buy the Montola Oilseed crushing facility in Culbertson. The oilseed plant is owned by Sheridan Electric.

Construction

➪**Work has begun** on a new ballpark for Missoula's Osprey baseball team. A Play Ball Missoula spokesperson says the 3,500-seat stadium should be finished in time for next year's baseball season.

➪**Construction is under way** on the $3.5 million expansion project at St. John's Lutheran Hospital in Libby.

Manufacturing

➪**Bozeman's Video Lottery Consultants** (VLC) has landed a $16.5 million contract to build, service and support 2,000 video gaming machines for the Oregon State Lottery.

➪**A&S Tribal Industries** says it will double its workforce to 125 workers by the end of the year and is working to obtain private as well as military contracts. The Assiniboine and Sioux manufacturing firm is based on the Fort Peck Reservation.

➪**Montana Naturals is back in business** after a sharp drop in orders for its natural food supplements caused the company to shut down in 1999. The Arlee-based company is best known for its bee pollen products.

➪**Advanced Silicon Materials, Inc.** has added a silicon rod processing unit that allows the Butte-area plant to precisely mill and carve a keyhole in the silicon rods it manufactures for shipping primarily to Japanese silicon wafer producers. The keyholes enable the rods to be suspended during the wafer cutting process.

➪**Semitool Inc. has been forced** to lay off some workers in response to a downturn in the nation's high-tech industry. The Kalispell-based firm makes equipment used to manufacture computer chips and other integrated circuits.

➪**Some of the workers laid off** at Smurfit-Stone Container Corp. in Frenchtown because of high electricity costs are back on the job after the company's power costs modified.

➪**Dana Design's Bozeman office** has closed after parent company Y2 moved the backpack manufacturing company to Vashon Island, Wash. Eight workers were affected.

Transportation, Communications & Utilities

➪**Burlington Northern-Santa Fe Railway** is cutting 18 jobs at its Whitefish terminal, partly because of aluminum shipments lost because of the temporary shutdown at the Columbia Falls Aluminum Co. Affected workers will be eligible for other positions based on seniority.

➪**Touch America has announced** a $1 million expansion of its network operating center in Butte that tracks the telecommunication company's nationwide fiber-optic network.

Trade

➪**The Albertson's store in Conrad** is among the 165 stores the Boise-based grocery chain is closing nationally in a move to become more competitive. In addition, the chain's six division offices are being consolidated into two, with the Great Falls and Boise offices being consolidated into a new Intermountain Division based in Salt Lake City. Although some district employees will remain based in Great Falls, others will be relocated, offered a voluntary separation package or laid off.

➪**Eddie Bauer Inc. is closing** its store in Great Falls' Holiday Village shopping mall in late January or early February. Eddie Bauer stores will remain open in Missoula, Bozeman and Billings, according to the manager of the Great Falls store.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

➪**Swiss-style banking** has come to the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. An international depository has opened outside of Browning. Chartered by the Blackfeet Tribe, Glacier International Depository Ltd. will provide a safe place for foreigners to store money while protecting their identities.

Services

➪**A national travel agency** has temporarily delayed its plans to open a travel arrangement call center in Butte because of the effect of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks on the airline and travel industries. SatoTravel specializes in providing travel management services to government agencies and large corporations. It was recently acquired by Denver-based Navigant International.

➪**Solectron Corp. has announced** it will acquire Stream International for an undisclosed sum. A spokesperson says Stream International will maintain its brand identity and that the deal is not expected to affect Stream's call center in Kalispell. Solectron is based in Milpitas, Calif.

➪**Central Montana Surgery Center in Great Falls** has announced plans to build a $5.3 million inpatient wing with 20 beds that will turn the outpatient facility into a surgical hospital. Staff is expected to increase by 30 to 40 positions.

➪**Zoot Enterprises** has received a loan from the Montana Board of Investments to finish construction of its new $10 million headquarters building near Four Corners. The high-tech company currently has about 135 employees. Zoot performs instant computer credit checks for banks and other companies around the nation.

➪**Marcus Daly Memorial Hospital** has sold its ambulance service to Bitterroot Valley EMS. One of the new owners says many, if not all, of the laid-off workers could be hired by the new ambulance service company.

➪**Corvallis-based Bitterroot Restoration Inc.** is building a national reputation in the environmental cleanup business. The company plans restoration projects, grows the appropriate native plants, does the planting and performs the follow-up work. The company has two branch offices in California and nurseries in Corvallis and Lincoln, Calif. It employs about 85 full-time and 50 seasonal workers. ■

Information used in the preceding industry briefs was gathered primarily from state newspaper reports.

TABLE 1-A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

01 BMK
September 2001 (P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S. (In thousands)	**141,576**	**134,868**	**6,708**	**4.7%**
MONTANA	470,982	453,414	17,568	3 7%
YELLOWSTONE	69,105	67,002	2,103	3 0%
CASCADE	36,141	34,588	1,553	4.3%
MISSOULA	52,504	50,901	1,603	3.1%
BEAVERHEAD	5,470	5,343	127	2 3%
BIG HORN	6,119	5,079	1,040	17 0%
BLAINE	3,018	2,900	118	3 9%
BROADWATER	2,184	2,132	52	2 4%
CARBON	4,845	4,677	168	3.5%
CARTER	1,161	1,144	17	1.5%
CHOUTEAU	3,276	3,191	85	2.6%
CUSTER	5,933	5,800	133	2.2%
DANIELS	1,312	1,290	22	1.7%
DAWSON	4,917	4,795	122	2.5%
DEER LODGE	3,612	3,446	166	4.6%
FALLON	1,655	1,620	35	2 1%
FERGUS	6,219	5,983	236	3.8%
FLATHEAD	39,878	38,096	1,782	4.5%
GALLATIN	45,234	44,332	902	2.0%
GARFIELD	1,191	1,174	17	1.4%
GLACIER	5,458	4,929	529	9.7%
GOLDEN VALLEY	593	580	13	2.2%
GRANITE	1,118	1,068	50	4.5%
HILL	8,965	8,637	328	3 7%
JEFFERSON	5,018	4,816	202	4.0%
JUDITH BASIN	1,351	1,316	35	2.6%
LAKE	11,936	11,204	732	6 1%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,379	26,288	1,091	4 0%
LIBERTY	1,188	1,157	31	2.6%
LINCOLN	6,408	5,949	459	7 2%
MCCONE	1,362	1,347	15	1.1%
MADISON	4,272	4,196	76	1.8%
MEAGHER	1,199	1,162	37	3 1%
MINERAL	1,760	1,653	107	6.1%
MUSSELSHELL	1,819	1,714	105	5.8%
PARK	10,177	9,902	275	2.7%
PETROLEUM	382	380	2	0.5%
PHILLIPS	2,519	2,460	59	2.3%
PONDERA	3,535	3,406	129	3.6%
POWDER RIVER	1,410	1,390	20	1 4%
POWELL	2,367	2,288	79	3 3%
PRAIRIE	729	714	15	2.1%
RAVALLI	18,149	17,489	660	3.6%
RICHLAND	5,585	5,367	218	3 9%
ROOSEVELT	4,277	4,028	249	5 8%
ROSEBUD	4,829	4,563	266	5 5%
SANDERS	4,296	4,067	229	5.3%
SHERIDAN	2,066	2,020	48	2 3%
SILVER BOW	15,289	14,610	679	4 4%
STILLWATER	5,733	5,598	135	2.4%
SWEET GRASS	2,099	2,068	31	1.5%
TETON	3,750	3,647	103	2.7%
TOOLE	3,025	2,949	76	2.5%
TREASURE	645	634	11	1.7%
VALLEY	4,381	4,235	146	3 3%
WHEATLAND	1,522	1,483	39	2.6%
WIBAUX	614	607	7	1.1%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,397	31,104	1,293	4 0%

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION

LAUS

TABLE 1-B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

01 BMK
August 2001 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S. (In thousands)	**141,862**	**134,905**	**6,956**	**4.9%**
MONTANA	478,503	461,193	17,310	3.6%
YELLOWSTONE	71,477	69,364	2,113	3.0%
CASCADE	36,271	34,861	1,410	3.9%
MISSOULA	53,071	51,544	1,527	2.9%
BEAVERHEAD	5,545	5,433	112	2.0%
BIG HORN	6,086	5,129	957	15.7%
BLAINE	2,927	2,809	118	4.0%
BROADWATER	2,244	2,176	68	3.0%
CARBON	4,975	4,817	158	3.2%
CARTER	1,210	1,188	22	1.8%
CHOUTEAU	3,295	3,209	86	2.6%
CUSTER	6,000	5,853	147	2.5%
DANIELS	1,335	1,317	18	1.3%
DAWSON	4,863	4,740	123	2.5%
DEER LODGE	3,773	3,563	210	5.6%
FALLON	1,639	1,602	37	2.3%
FERGUS	6,418	6,175	243	3.8%
FLATHEAD	41,431	39,766	1,665	4 0%
GALLATIN	45,976	45,191	785	1.7%
GARFIELD	1,202	1,185	17	1.4%
GLACIER	5,846	5,258	588	10.1%
GOLDEN VALLEY	613	595	18	2.9%
GRANITE	1,177	1,111	66	5.6%
HILL	8,919	8,528	391	4.4%
JEFFERSON	5,087	4,901	186	3.7%
JUDITH BASIN	1,352	1,330	22	1.6%
LAKE	11,607	10,910	697	6.0%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,857	26,753	1,104	4.0%
LIBERTY	1,224	1,189	35	2.9%
LINCOLN	6,620	6,071	549	8.3%
MCCONE	1,377	1,360	17	1.2%
MADISON	4,437	4,360	77	1.7%
MEAGHER	1,253	1,222	31	2.5%
MINERAL	1,727	1,639	88	5.1%
MUSSELSHELL	1,771	1,683	88	5.0%
PARK	10,536	10,257	279	2.6%
PETROLEUM	376	374	2	0.5%
PHILLIPS	2,521	2,455	66	2.6%
PONDERA	3,512	3,376	136	3.9%
POWDER RIVER	1,413	1,389	24	1.7%
POWELL	2,436	2,355	81	3.3%
PRAIRIE	751	729	22	2.9%
RAVALLI	17,962	17,368	594	3.3%
RICHLAND	5,632	5,406	226	4.0%
ROOSEVELT	4,131	3,868	263	6.4%
ROSEBUD	4,960	4,637	323	6.5%
SANDERS	4,229	3,996	233	5.5%
SHERIDAN	2,125	2,072	53	2.5%
SILVER BOW	15,452	14,708	744	4.8%
STILLWATER	5,639	5,509	130	2.3%
SWEET GRASS	2,144	2,113	31	1.4%
TETON	3,751	3,654	97	2.6%
TOOLE	3,052	2,991	61	2.0%
TREASURE	604	595	9	1.5%
VALLEY	4,554	4,422	132	2.9%
WHEATLAND	1,488	1,471	17	1.1%
WIBAUX	625	614	11	1.8%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,944	31,654	1,290	3.9%

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.

TABLE 1-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

01 BMK
July 2001 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S. (In thousands)	**143,181**	**136,385**	**6,797**	**4.7%**
MONTANA	484,730	467,133	17,597	3.6%
YELLOWSTONE	72,032	70,042	1,990	2.8%
CASCADE	37,210	35,728	1,482	4.0%
MISSOULA	53,504	51,931	1,573	2.9%
BEAVERHEAD	5,641	5,523	118	2.1%
BIG HORN	6,069	5,144	925	15.2%
BLAINE	2,995	2,872	123	4.1%
BROADWATER	2,239	2,178	61	2.7%
CARBON	5,141	4,969	172	3.3%
CARTER	1,244	1,217	27	2.2%
CHOUTEAU	3,330	3,251	79	2.4%
CUSTER	6,205	6,045	160	2.6%
DANIELS	1,377	1,352	25	1.8%
DAWSON	5,071	4,951	120	2.4%
DEER LODGE	3,800	3,569	231	6.1%
FALLON	1,688	1,653	35	2.1%
FERGUS	6,632	6,355	277	4.2%
FLATHEAD	41,680	40,006	1,674	4.0%
GALLATIN	46,443	45,555	888	1.9%
GARFIELD	1,254	1,232	22	1.8%
GLACIER	6,020	5,422	598	9.9%
GOLDEN VALLEY	610	580	30	4.9%
GRANITE	1,144	1,090	54	4.7%
HILL	9,199	8,819	380	4.1%
JEFFERSON	5,093	4,930	163	3.2%
JUDITH BASIN	1,397	1,367	30	2.1%
LAKE	11,946	11,173	773	6.5%
LEWIS & CLARK	28,013	26,912	1,101	3.9%
LIBERTY	1,251	1,214	37	3.0%
LINCOLN	6,471	5,919	552	8.5%
MCCONE	1,416	1,402	14	1.0%
MADISON	4,522	4,446	76	1.7%
MEAGHER	1,231	1,196	35	2.8%
MINERAL	1,736	1,652	84	4.8%
MUSSELSHELL	1,846	1,765	81	4.4%
PARK	10,841	10,546	295	2.7%
PETROLEUM	386	384	2	0.5%
PHILLIPS	2,548	2,477	71	2.8%
PONDERA	3,505	3,368	137	3.9%
POWDER RIVER	1,361	1,339	22	1.6%
POWELL	2,493	2,410	83	3.3%
PRAIRIE	751	732	19	2.5%
RAVALLI	18,249	17,658	591	3.2%
RICHLAND	5,600	5,355	245	4.4%
ROOSEVELT	4,250	3,970	280	6.6%
ROSEBUD	5,083	4,756	327	6.4%
SANDERS	4,314	4,064	250	5.8%
SHERIDAN	2,169	2,123	46	2.1%
SILVER BOW	15,622	14,911	711	4.6%
STILLWATER	5,577	5,444	133	2.4%
SWEET GRASS	2,225	2,186	39	1.8%
TETON	3,759	3,656	103	2.7%
TOOLE	3,165	3,099	66	2.1%
TREASURE	626	616	10	1.6%
VALLEY	4,574	4,442	132	2.9%
WHEATLAND	1,544	1,517	27	1.7%
WIBAUX	638	621	17	2.7%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	33,106	31,842	1,264	3.8%

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.

TABLE II
MONTANA CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS
(IN THOUSANDS)

2001 ANNUAL DATA (Preliminary)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	471.6	470.5	470.5	475.1	476.5	481.5	484.7	478.5	471.0				
EMPLOYED PERSONS	444.9	444.1	445.3	452.6	456.2	462.0	467.1	461.2	453.4				
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	36.4	34.6	36.8	43.4	44.8	49.6	56.7	55.2	54.4				
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	26.6	26.4	25.2	22.4	20.4	19.5	17.6	17.3	17.6				
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	5.6%	5.6%	5.4%	4.7%	4.3%	4.0%	3.6%	3.6%	3.7%				
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	4.5%	4.4%	4.5%	4.8%	4.8%	4.3%	4.1%	4.5%	4.6%				
U.S. UNADJUSTED	4.7%	4.6%	4.6%	4.2%	4.1%	4.7%	4.7%	4.9%	4.7%				
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%	4.5%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	4.9%	4.9%				

2000 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	470.7	474.1	477.2	478.6	480.6	485.6	492.1	487.6	477.8	476.8	475.6	472.9	479.1
EMPLOYED PERSONS	441.5	444.3	449.1	455.0	458.8	462.7	470.1	467.9	458.6	456.5	453.2	449.7	455.6
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	41.9	36.8	38.8	43.1	43.2	42.6	41.3	42.3	46.7	48.0	36.5	36.1	41.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.2	29.8	28.1	23.6	21.8	22.9	22.0	19.7	19.2	20.3	22.5	23.2	23.5
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.2%	6.3%	5.9%	4.9%	4.5%	4.7%	4.5%	4.0%	4.0%	4.3%	4.7%	4.9%	4.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	4.9%	4.9%	4.7%	4.7%	4.5%	4.9%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	4.5%	4.4%	4.3%	3.7%	3.9%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	3.8%	3.6%	3.8%	3.7%	4.0%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.0%	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%

1999 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	464.7	468.2	470.3	473.6	474.6	479.8	488.1	482.1	472.8	472.5	471.2	470.0	474.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	434.3	437.1	441.1	449.2	452.1	456.5	465.7	461.6	452.6	450.8	447.5	444.0	449.4
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	40.3	41.5	39.6	41.9	42.7	44.0	43.6	43.1	42.6	48.7	50.0	41.4	43.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	30.4	31.2	29.3	24.5	22.5	23.3	22.4	20.6	20.2	21.8	23.8	26.0	24.6
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.5%	6.7%	6.2%	5.2%	4.7%	4.9%	4.6%	4.3%	4.3%	4.6%	5.0%	5.5%	5.2%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.4%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	4.8%	4.7%	4.4%	4.1%	4.0%	4.5%	4.5%	4.2%	4.1%	3.8%	3.8%	3.7%	4.2%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.3%	4.4%	4.2%	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%

1998 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	454.7	458.3	460.5	464.4	465.9	472.0	479.8	475.2	467.2	467.3	466.9	465.3	466.5
EMPLOYED PERSONS	423.7	426.9	429.9	438.4	441.8	446.5	455.8	453.6	445.4	443.2	440.3	437.4	440.2
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	26.8	27.4	27.9	31.8	39.3	40.1	38.2	40.8	39.9	39.4	45.1	38.9	36.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	31.0	31.4	30.6	26.0	24.1	25.4	24.0	21.6	21.8	24.0	26.6	27.9	26.2
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.8%	6.8%	6.6%	5.6%	5.2%	5.4%	5.0%	4.5%	4.7%	5.1%	5.7%	6.0%	5.6%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.5%	5.4%	5.6%	5.6%	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	5.2%	5.0%	5.0%	4.1%	4.2%	4.7%	4.7%	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%	4.1%	4.0%	4.5%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.7%	4.6%	4.7%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%

1/ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE. CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS: INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 2001 BENCHMARKS.
2/NONADDITIVE: INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.
3/COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. RESIDENCE SERIES BEGAN IN JANUARY 1970.
SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.

TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

00 BM

2001 (Preliminary)

(Page 1)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2000	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	381.8	384.3	387.4	390.2	397.0	401.0	399.3	401.9	403.3				
TOTAL PRIVATE	301.1	302.3	304.7	307.8	314.0	322.7	325.2	327.2	322.3				
GOODS PRODUCING	46.2	46.0	46.7	48.4	49.7	51.4	52.4	52.9	51.9				
SERVICE PRODUCING	335.6	338.3	340.7	341.8	347.3	349.6	346.9	349.0	351.4				
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	254.9	256.3	258.0	259.4	264.3	271.3	272.8	274.3	270.4				
MINING	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.5				
METAL MINING	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3				
GOLD & SILVER ORES	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3				
COAL MINING	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8				
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6				
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8				
CONSTRUCTION	17.0	16.8	17.7	19.6	20.9	22.2	22.9	23.4	22.7				
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.4				
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT.	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.5				
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	9.1	9.0	9.4	10.5	11.2	11.8	12.0	12.3	11.8				
MANUFACTURING	24.2	24.2	23.9	23.5	23.4	23.8	23.9	23.8	23.7				
DURABLE GOODS	15.3	15.3	15.1	14.7	14.7	15.0	15.1	14.9	14.8				
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9				
*LOGGING	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5				
SAWMILLS & PLANING	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8				
*STONE, CLAY & GLASS	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1				
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7				
NONDURABLE GOODS	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9				
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7				
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0				
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.0	22.4	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.8				
TRANSPORTATION	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.3	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.7				
RAILROAD	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1				
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.9				
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8				
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1				
COMMUNICATIONS	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4				
TELEPHONE COMM.	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6				
ELECTRIC, GAS, SANITARY	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7				
COMBINATION UTILITY	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2				
TRADE	100.0	99.7	100.5	101.4	103.2	106.0	106.8	107.7	106.3				
WHOLESALE TRADE	18.2	18.2	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.7	18.8	18.5	18.3				
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.1				
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.2				
RETAIL TRADE	81.8	81.5	82.0	83.0	84.8	87.3	88.0	89.2	88.0				
BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0				
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.7				
DEPARTMENT STORES	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.4				
FOOD STORES	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.2	11.4	11.2	10.9				
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.5				
NEW, USED CAR DEALER	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8				

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION
ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

CES

00 BM

2001 (Preliminary)

(Page 2)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2000	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
GAS STATIONS	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.5				
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5				
FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7				
EATING & DRINKING	30.6	30.7	31.2	31.4	32.4	33.9	34.3	34.9	34.3				
MISC. RETAIL	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.4				
FINANCE, INS, REAL EST.	17.9	18.1	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.6				
FINANCE	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6				
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9				
COMMERCIAL BANKS	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1				
INSURANCE	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2				
INSURANCE CARRIERS	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7				
INSURANCE AGENTS	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5				
REAL ESTATE	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8				
SERVICES	114.9	116.3	117.3	117.8	120.3	124.2	124.9	125.5	122.7				
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING	9.1	9.2	9.2	8.6	9.5	12.0	12.8	13.0	11.4				
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7				
BUSINESS SERVICES	16.8	17.1	17.4	17.8	18.3	18.9	18.9	19.0	18.8				
AUTO & MISC. REPAIR	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.7				
AMUSEMENT, INCL MOVIES	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.9	9.8	10.2	10.3	9.5				
HEALTH SERVICES	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.8	35.1	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.0				
NURSING & PRSNL CARE	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8				
HOSPITALS	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.0				
LEGAL SERVICES	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5				
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.7				
SOCIAL SERVICES	12.6	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.1	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.2				
RESIDENTIAL CARE	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3				
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.1				
ENGINEERING & MNGMENT	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.3				
ENGINEER, ARCHITECTS	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7				
* ACCOUNTING, AUDITING	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9				
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	80.7	82.0	82.7	82.4	83.0	78.3	74.1	74.7	81.0				
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT.	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.4	13.0	14.1	14.4	14.3	13.9				
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	25.0	25.3	25.8	25.8	24.8	21.7	21.6	22.0	25.0				
STATE EDUCATION	13.0	13.3	13.8	13.8	12.9	9.8	9.7	10.0	13.3				
*OTHER STATE GOVT.	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.0	11.8				
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	43.4	44.3	44.4	44.2	45.2	42.5	38.1	38.4	42.1				
LOCAL EDUCATION	28.6	29.5	29.4	29.1	29.6	25.2	20.9	21.1	25.8				
*OTHER LOCAL GOVT.	14.8	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.6	17.3	17.2	17.3	16.2				

*SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 1 OF THIS TABLE

TABLE IV
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)*
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

2001 (Preliminary)

00 BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2000													
BILLINGS MSA (Yellowstone County)													
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	66.5	67.2	67.4	68.0	68.4	68.8	68.0	68.5	68.7				
TOTAL PRIVATE	57.8	58.1	58.4	59.1	59.7	60.2	60.7	60.9	60.4				
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1				
MANUFACTURING	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5				
TCU 1/	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7				
TRADE	20.5	20.6	20.9	21.0	21.2	21.3	21.6	21.5	21.2				
FIRE 2/	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4				
SERVICES	22.5	23.0	22.9	23.2	23.3	23.5	23.5	23.6	23.5				
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	8.7	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.6	7.3	7.6	8.3				
MISSOULA MSA (Missoula County)													
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	49.2	49.8	50.0	50.3	51.2	51.7	51.0	49.8	51.4				
TOTAL PRIVATE	40.4	40.5	40.7	41.1	41.7	41.8	42.3	42.2	42.0				
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6				
MANUFACTURING	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1				
TCU 1/	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5				
TRADE	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.9	13.9	14.2	14.2	14.2				
FIRE 2/	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3				
SERVICES	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.3				
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	8.8	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.5	9.9	8.7	7.6	9.4				

* A single-county Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is determined by the U.S. Office of Budget and Program Planning and must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more. Single-county MSAs are named after their central cities. Billings and Missoula MSA employment is produced by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry for use as a state economic indicator.

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION. ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.

TABLE V
MONTANA
STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

CES

2001 (Preliminary)

00 BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2000													
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	192.9	193.9	194.9	196.0	199.5	199.3	197.4	198.6	200.8				
TOTAL PRIVATE	149.1	149.1	149.7	150.8	153.9	157.3	158.9	159.6	156.9				
MINING	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7				
CONSTRUCTION	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6				
MANUFACTURING	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2				
DURABLE GOODS	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6				
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6				
TCU 1/	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1				
TRANSPORTATION	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5				
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6				
TRADE	47.8	47.2	47.2	47.9	49.6	51.3	52.0	52.6	51.1				
WHOLESALE TRADE	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.6				
RETAIL TRADE	42.8	42.4	42.4	43.1	44.7	46.3	47.1	47.7	46.5				
EATING & DRINKING	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.3	18.1	19.1	19.7	19.9	19.2				
FIRE 2/	13.1	13.3	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.6	13.6	13.7				
FINANCE	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6				
SERVICES	74.0	74.5	75.0	75.6	76.8	78.1	78.4	78.6	77.5				
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.6	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.0				
HEALTH SERVICES	29.2	29.1	29.1	29.3	29.4	29.7	29.7	29.8	29.6				
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	43.8	44.8	45.2	45.2	45.6	42.0	38.5	39.0	43.9				
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2				
STATE GOVERNMENT	12.4	12.7	12.8	13.2	12.7	11.0	11.2	11.3	13.2				
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	26.6	27.3	27.6	27.5	28.2	25.9	21.9	22.2	25.5				

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IS PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS A STATE ECONOMIC INDICATOR.

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION. ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.

CES

TABLE VI
MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS
For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Production Workers (in Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Sept. 2000	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Sept. 2000
*TOTAL PRIVATE	275.9	277.5	272.3	267.2	$404.38	$401.94	$399.55	$383.18
MINING	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.0	$866.57	$849.50	$857.15	$799.18
*CONSTRUCTION	18.7	19.1	18.6	17.3	$698.68	$697.47	$683.75	$674.39
MANUFACTURING	17.2	17.0	17.0	18.2	$568.89	$587.76	$585.18	$533.94
Durable Goods	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.8	$546.00	$567.71	$577.76	$516.06
Nondurable	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.4	$624.46	$640.14	$601.37	$578.28
*TCU 1/	19.5	19.3	19.7	19.5	$603.44	$602.11	$586.64	$594.42
*Transportation	12.7	12.6	13.1	13.0	$525.93	$528.55	$516.19	$534.96
*Comm. & Util.	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	$749.06	$738.54	$726.18	$713.99
*TRADE	93.9	94.9	93.1	93.1	$304.27	$304.86	$289.13	$284.70
*Wholesale Trade	15.5	15.2	14.8	15.6	$537.70	$555.56	$505.40	$478.43
*Retail Trade	78.4	79.7	78.3	77.5	$257.96	$256.80	$247.68	$245.39
*FIRE 2/	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.0	$424.56	$410.38	$438.20	$393.18
*SERVICES	107.7	108.4	105.1	101.1	$355.04	$351.29	$357.30	$339.15

	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Sept. 2000	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Sept. 2000
*TOTAL PRIVATE	33.2	33.0	32.3	32.2	$12.18	$12.18	$12.37	$11.90
MINING	44.9	43.1	43.4	42.6	$19.30	$19.71	$19.75	$18.76
*CONSTRUCTION	40.2	40.2	39.5	39.6	$17.38	$17.35	$17.31	$17.03
MANUFACTURING	37.7	39.5	39.3	36.9	$15.09	$14.88	$14.89	$14.47
Durable Goods	37.5	39.7	39.6	37.1	$14.56	$14.30	$14.59	$13.91
Nondurable	38.1	39.2	38.5	36.6	$16.39	$16.33	$15.62	$15.80
*TCU 1/	38.0	38.4	37.2	38.3	$15.88	$15.68	$15.77	$15.52
*Transportation	37.3	37.7	36.3	37.7	$14.10	$14.02	$14.22	$14.19
*Comm. & Util.	39.3	39.6	39.0	39.6	$19.06	$18.65	$18.62	$18.03
*TRADE	31.4	31.3	29.9	30.0	$9.69	$9.74	$9.67	$9.49
*Wholesale Trade	38.0	38.0	36.1	36.3	$14.15	$14.62	$14.00	$13.18
*Retail Trade	30.1	30.0	28.7	28.7	$8.57	$8.56	$8.63	$8.55
*FIRE 2/	36.6	35.5	36.7	35.2	$11.60	$11.56	$11.94	$11.17
*SERVICES	30.9	30.6	30.0	30.2	$11.49	$11.48	$11.91	$11.23

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES

2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN *ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

PRODUCTION WORKERS ARE NONSUPERVISORY AND NONGOVERNMENT PAYROLL PERSONNEL.

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION. ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.

TABLE VII
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ALL ITEMS
(1982-1984 = 100)

	2001		2000		1999	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	175.1	171.7	168.8	165.6	164.3	161.0
February	175.8	172.4	169.8	166.5	164.5	161.1
March	176.2	172.6	171.2	167.9	165.0	161.4
April	176.9	173.5	171.3	168.0	166.2	162.7
May	177.7	174.4	171.5	168.2	166.2	162.8
June	178.0	174.6	172.4	169.2	166.2	162.8
July	177.5	173.8	172.8	169.4	166.7	163.3
August	177.5	173.8	172.8	169.3	167.1	163.8
September	178.3	174.8	173.7	170.4	167.9	164.7
October			174.0	170.6	168.2	165.0
November			174.1	170.9	168.3	165.1
December			174.0	170.7	168.3	165.1
Dec-to-Dec %			3.4%	3.4%	2.7%	2.7%
ANNUAL AVERAGE:			172.2	168.9	166.6	163.2
Ann Avg %			3.4%	3.5%	2.2%	2.2%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Relative Importance	Sept. 2001	% Change From Aug. 2001	% Change From Sept. 2000	Ann Average % 2000	Ann Average % 1999
ALL ITEMS	100%	178.3	0.5%	2.6%	3.4%	2.2%
Food & Beverages	16%	174.6	0.1%	3.1%	2.3%	2.2%
Housing	40%	177.4	-0.3%	3.5%	3.5%	2.2%
Apparel	5%	126.8	3.4%	-2.8%	-1.3%	-1.3%
Transportation	17%	155.5	1.4%	0.5%	6.2%	2.0%
Medical Care	6%	275.0	0.2%	4.5%	4.1%	3.5%
Recreation	6%	105.2	0.1%	1.3%	1.3%	0.9%
Education and Communication	5%	106.6	0.8%	3.6%	1.3%	0.9%
Other Goods & Services	5%	287.8	1.6%	4.8%	5.0%	8.7%

Purchasing Power Of Consumer Dollar:	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2000	Ann Average 2000	Ann Average 1999
(1982-84 = $1.00)	$0.56	$0.56	$0.58	$0.58	$0.60

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) IS A MEASURE OF THE AVERAGE CHANGE IN THE PRICES PAID BY URBAN CONSUMERS FOR A FIXED MARKET BASKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES. THE CPI IS CALCULATED MONTHLY FOR TWO POPULATION GROUPS, ONE CONSISTING ONLY OF THE URBAN HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME IS DERIVED FROM THE EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (CPI-W). AS NEW USES WERE DEVELOPED FOR THE CPI IN RECENT YEARS, THE NEED FOR A BROADER AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE INDEX BECAME APPARENT. THE ALL-URBAN CONSUMER INDEX (CPI-U), INTRODUCED IN 1978, IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 1982-84 BUYING HABITS OF ABOUT 80% OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, COMPARED WITH 32% REPRESENTED IN CPI-W

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-6 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION

Note: The Bureau of Labor Statistics has begun using a new formula for calculating the basic components of the CPI-U and the CPI-W effective with the data starting January 1999.

TABLE VIII

Unemployment Insurance

NA - Data not available at this time.

Initial Claims

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
January	5,112	6,362	6,594	6,057	6,591	6,588	7,495	7,546	6,749	5,915	5,977	6,095
February	3,584	3,926	3,265	3,170	3,666	3,370	3,938	3,270	3,214	3,108	3,088	3,200
March	2,703	2,723	2,881	2,784	2,948	3,002	2,869	2,724	3,220	2,793	2,352	2,700
April	2,484	2,999	2,949	2,829	3,081	2,948	2,826	3,360	2,916	2,941	2,354	2,862
May	1,856	2,015	2,129	2,033	2,265	2,330	2,351	2,075	1,913	1,982	1,944	2,085
June	1,970	1,829	2,484	2,120	2,470	2,689	2,222	2,280	2,449	2,252	1,993	1,982
July	2,013	2,125	2,423	2,246	2,317	2,281	2,254	2,337	2,143	2,029	2,594	2,512
August	1,760	1,429	1,650	1,466	1,662	1,842	1,631	1,680	1,596	1,535	2,101	1,850
September	1,564	1,599	1,758	1,744	1,626	1,579	1,825	1,700	1,740	1,544	2,307	1,529
October	2,789	2,891	2,822	2,860	2,943	3,245	3,392	3,142	3,580	2,689	2,983	
November	3,414	3,736	3,215	4,454	4,100	4,835	4,604	3,802	3,997	3,378	3,618	
December	4,224	4,866	4,408	4,365	4,226	5,036	4,883	4,851	4,952	4,065	4,678	

Continued Claims

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
January	45,535	56,107	47,135	48,165	52,265	56,167	60,632	57,513	47,781	54,354	52,211	51,419
February	42,184	49,937	48,102	49,313	56,866	56,942	59,295	56,567	48,151	48,595	46,555	48,992
March	42,478	51,930	53,621	59,540	63,207	53,936	58,121	62,496	57,371	NA*	41,532	47,135
April	33,766	50,960	36,493	38,521	42,379	41,202	50,358	44,463	36,484	34,300	34,927	45,509
May	30,973	32,978	28,913	30,593	36,461	40,259	34,556	31,603	31,079	30,514	25,446	29,667
June	22,781	24,219	31,106	31,912	33,520	29,430	31,675	31,786	26,824	26,803	20,656	25,539
July	24,031	26,446	27,169	25,848	26,980	28,631	30,194	25,500	22,862	22,030	24,331	30,168
August	21,394	20,333	24,322	27,711	29,753	29,528	23,881	23,702	24,425	24,426	20,976	23,194
September	17,486	16,931	22,937	20,279	20,614	20,188	22,763	18,950	17,119	16,430	18,885	20,999
October	21,641	20,852	20,689	20,592	20,779	24,457	22,312	18,075	18,228	19,136	22,845	
November	24,693	26,323	26,202	34,318	35,450	33,400	30,126	27,425	33,293	25,507	27,563	
December	33,386	40,918	42,284	43,370	39,504	41,797	54,332	38,941	37,779	32,538	41,649	

NA*=Not Available

Number of Benefit Payments

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
January	37,862	47,310	39,185	40,230	43,892	46,397	52,263	48,844	39,631	39,634	44,157	48,575
February	36,613	44,674	42,089	43,553	49,892	49,999	51,972	50,302	42,527	43,041	42,300	44,343
March	37,489	46,559	47,822	53,997	57,122	48,077	49,774	56,524	51,337	NA*	38,609	43,506
April	29,075	45,984	32,480	34,478	37,714	35,887	48,287	40,629	32,406	30,784	28,305	NA
May	26,895	29,029	25,454	27,140	32,025	34,586	30,813	28,922	24,663	24,671	25,989	NA
June	19,756	20,937	26,555	27,468	28,577	24,872	25,465	26,924	25,672	25,663	18,179	NA
July	19,788	22,415	23,128	22,361	23,045	23,850	27,262	21,658	19,275	19,620	20,744	NA
August	18,057	17,557	20,850	24,147	25,893	25,419	20,988	18,438	20,771	21,829	18,996	NA
September	14,656	14,222	18,975	17,190	17,481	17,240	19,201	17,717	14,609	14,424	16,323	NA
October	17,429	16,881	16,966	16,836	17,187	19,978	18,299	14,643	14,873	14,069	19,255	
November	20,340	21,663	21,763	28,347	28,653	27,645	24,558	19,197	27,167	24,669	23,707	
December	28,108	34,024	35,965	37,284	33,389	33,952	46,187	35,547	32,486	28,262	31,932	

NA*=Not Available

Source: This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. Unemployment Insurance claims and payments data was derived from the ETA 5-159 (Employment and Training Administration Claims and Payment Activities) report. Trust Fund Growth data was derived from the ETA 2-112 (Employment and Training Administration Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary) report.

TABLE VIII

Unemployment Insurance

NA - Second quarter data not available at this time.

Amount of Benefits Paid per Month (Millions)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
January	4.8	6.3	5.1	5.5	6.2	6.7	7.7	7.4	6.1	6.5	7.6	8.5
February	4.7	5.9	5.5	5.9	7.0	7.2	7.8	7.6	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.8
March	4.8	6.3	6.2	7.3	8.0	6.9	7.4	8.5	8.0	8.2	6.6	7.7
April	3.7	6.3	4.1	4.6	5.2	5.0	7.1	6.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	NA
May	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.6	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.3	NA
June	2.4	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.0	NA
July	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.4	NA
August	2.1	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.2	NA
September	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.8	NA
October	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.2	3.2	
November	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.5	2.7	4.2	3.9	3.9	
December	3.5	4.3	4.6	5.2	4.7	4.8	6.9	5.2	5.1	4.6	5.4	

Average Weekly Benefit Amount

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
January	$137.36	$144.61	$143.35	$150.32	$157.40	$161.70	$165.34	$169.06	$173.07	$181.66	$188.67	$193.89
February	$138.80	$144.61	$143.64	$150.76	$157.60	$161.62	$167.68	$169.21	$173.32	$182.60	$190.62	$197.01
March	$141.99	$148.50	$144.22	$151.06	$158.30	$162.26	$168.83	$170.32	$175.65	$184.86	$191.76	$198.57
April	$140.25	$150.56	$142.65	$150.78	$157.89	$161.03	$168.52	$169.25	$175.18	$183.17	$189.65	NA
May	$138.23	$145.53	$140.47	$152.14	$156.62	$160.77	$167.99	$167.03	$175.23	$183.09	$187.20	NA
June	$136.35	$138.73	$140.70	$149.16	$152.93	$156.45	$165.59	$162.54	$171.76	$179.92	$181.90	NA
July	$129.09	$133.40	$139.75	$148.22	$147.86	$154.16	$159.32	$156.69	$166.11	$175.44	$179.10	NA
August	$128.13	$130.74	$138.43	$147.11	$147.91	$152.90	$155.77	$155.29	$163.14	$173.13	$184.10	NA
September	$131.76	$135.29	$143.88	$150.95	$155.17	$160.39	$164.18	$163.31	$173.91	$180.27	$192.87	NA
October	$133.78	$137.15	$142.26	$150.75	$155.15	$158.23	$163.11	$162.69	$175.90	$180.77	$186.23	
November	$135.60	$140.26	$139.23	$151.20	$153.16	$157.65	$160.63	$159.26	$173.32	$177.61	$184.76	
December	$139.43	$140.42	$143.65	$156.02	$157.61	$160.01	$166.27	$166.55	$176.18	$176.18	$189.84	

Trust Fund Growth Over Last Year (%)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
January	25.2	14.0	-1.6	6.3	10.2	5.2	7.4	7.1	7.7	10.0	7.5	6.7
February	29.1	10.0	-1.7	9.8	7.3	7.7	9.2	3.2	9.5	9.4	10.1	4.4
March	27.2	8.8	-1.2	8.5	7.5	9.3	9.4	9.7	10.5	12.1	10.1	5.4
April	28.6	2.5	3.9	11.1	2.6	10.4	7.8	4.8	10.1	10.0	8.7	10.1
May	22.4	-1.3	5.6	11.1	4.5	10.9	4.1	5.3	12.2	9.0	10.3	8.5
June	21.4	3.8	5.2	5.5	6.8	10.6	6.0	3.5	11.9	9.6	13.4	8.4
July	20.8	0.1	7.9	6.8	4.1	11.3	3.0	2.6	14.0	4.6	9.8	10.0
August	19.7	-0.7	7.3	6.6	6.0	10.2	4.6	4.7	11.2	9.4	8.4	8.4
September	19.5	-0.6	6.3	7.0	5.8	10.5	6.1	3.2	11.5	9.6	10.4	7.7
October	18.5	-2.0	6.4	6.9	7.0	10.4	6.1	4.4	10.9	8.5	6.3	
November	16.5	-4.2	9.4	7.6	6.7	7.9	6.1	5.9	9.7	10.0	6.2	
December	16.3	-3.1	7.6	7.4	7.2	8.1	4.2	7.6	10.1	10.5	7.8	

Source: This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. Unemployment Insurance claims and payments data was derived from the ETA 5-159 (Employment and Training Administration Claims and Payment Activities) report. Trust Fund Growth data was derived from the ETA 2-112 (Employment and Training Administration Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary) report.

Glossary of terms

1.Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2.Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation,.or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3.Unemployed - those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4.Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5.Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6.Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7.Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8.MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9.LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10.LWIA - The enactment of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 is the first wholesale reform of the nation's job training system in more than 15 years. Montana's State Workforce Investment Board was created by the Governor in response to this Act and its first task was to certify the local workforce investment areas (LWIA), which are guided by local workforce investment boards (these local boards replaced JTPA's Private Industry Councils). The 2 LWIAs for Montana are known as Rural Concentrated Employment Program, or CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties), and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11.BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

12.CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state. Because this information comes from a survey of employers, persons who work for 2 different companies would be counted twice. Thus, nonagricultural employment is actually a count of the number of jobs filled, rather than the number of persons employed.

Sources of data

S-1.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and is the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence, and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed.

S-2.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series, and is provided only for use as a state economic indicator.

S-3.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas is calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved, and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

S-4.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represents nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work, and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employer) are considered employed. Payroll and worker hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures—that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from a survey of Business Establishments as part of the BLS-790 Program. Information on women workers is computed as a ratio of all employees of the Current Employment Statistics, and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-6.) Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not computed separately.

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Percent of people without health insurance coverage throughout the year 3-year average (1998-2000)

	Percent		*Percent*
United States*	***14.4%***		
Alabama*	14.2%	***Montana***	***18.3%***
Alaska**	18.1%	Nebraska**	9.5%
Arizona*	19.5%	Nevada*	17.5%
Arkansas*	15.3%	New Hampshire*	8.6%
California*	19.2%	New Jersey*	12.9%
Colorado	14.1%	New Mexico**	22.6%
Connecticut*	9.5%	New York	15.3%
Delaware*	11.2%	North Carolina	13.7%
Florida	17.2%	North Dakota*	12.1%
Georgia*	15.2%	Ohio**	10.2%
Hawaii	9.8%	Oklahoma**	17.7%
Idaho	16.5%	Oregon	13.7%
Illinois	13.3%	Pennsylvania*	8.3%
Indiana	11.3%	Rhode Island*	6.9%
Iowa	8.2%	South Carolina	13.8%
Kansas**	11.0%	South Dakota	12.0%
Kentucky	13.1%	Tennessee	10.8%
Louisiana	19.5%	Texas*	22.2%
Maine	11.5%	Utah	13.2%
Maryland*	11.9%	Vermont**	10.3%
Massachusetts	9.2%	Virginia	12.9%
Michigan*	10.6%	Washington**	12.8%
Minnesota	8.2%	West Virginia	15.2%
Mississippi*	15.7%	Wisconsin*	9.3%
Missouri	9.0%	Wyoming	15.1%

*The percent of people without health insurance coverage declined for these states and the U.S., 1998-2000.
**The percent of people without health insurance coverage increased for these states, 1998-2000.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Current Population Survey; March 1999, 2000 and 2001.

Research & Analysis Bureau ■ Workforce Services Division ■ Montana Dept. of Labor & Industry

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